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THE PROPOSED TAX ON CIVILIZATION.

Upon the specious pretext of "clearing up the free list," the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, headed by a graduate of an honored Eastern college, embodied in the recently framed tariff bill a provision that for sheer brutality and wanton disregard of all the things that make for the welfare of a nation was absolutely unparalleled in the legislation of countries that make the least pretence to civilization, a provision so atrocious and so utterly indefensible that we would not have believed it possible for the policy that it represents to be entertained seriously by any person of intelligence. This provision, to state it briefly, was that hereafter all books of all kinds, and for all uses whatsoever, shall pay a duty of twenty-five per centum before being passed through the custom-houses of the United States. We have had many sorts of tariff laws during the century of our national existence, laws good and bad, reasonable tariffs and "tariffs of abominations," but such a villainy as this was never before even contemplated. It has heretofore been taken for granted that universities and public libraries were proper objects of government encouragement, as far as it was possible for legislation to encourage them, and the notion of treating them, for purposes of taxation, as we treat those things that minister to the tastes of the luxurious and the vicious, never before, within our knowledge, found a place in any draft of a proposed legislative measure.

It will be remembered that our tariffs have always provided for the free entry of all books imported for the use of colleges and libraries, and of all books over twenty years old even for the use of private purchasers. Up to the Act of 1890, however, books less than twenty years old, when imported by individuals, had been taxed at a rate of twenty-five per centum. The Act of 1890, reactionary as it was in so many respects, had at least the saving grace of adding all books in foreign languages to the free list, and thereby lessening the affront to intelligence that is implied by any taxation of books whatsoever. When the Act of 1894 was framed, it was discovered, with great regret, that its enlargement of the free list had not been liberal enough to wipe away the disgraceful tax on new English books, which were still kept among dutiable articles, proclaiming to the world the hollowness of our national pretensions to enlightenment. For it must not be forgotten that the Copyright Act of 1891, with its absolute prohibition of the importation of books copyrighted in this country, had removed what slight pretext there had been for considering a tax on books as a

protective measure. In spite of the irrational character of this tax, and of the petitions for its abolition, circulated by THE DIAL, and signed by great numbers of the most representative Americans irrespective of party affiliations, it remained a feature of the Act of 1894, a law which made but one slight concession to civilization in the shape of a provision for the admission, duty free, of books embodying the results of original scientific investigation.

We have now outlined the situation up to the other day, when the publication of the proposed new tariff law dealt to every friend of education so unexpected and so brutal a blow in the face. It took some time for the public to discover what had really been attempted, since the nefarious plan for taxing intelligence was carefully concealed. But the full import of the provisions concerning books gradually leaked out, and it was also discovered that the malign influences which were seeking to discourage education by the taxation of readers had planned to discourage art by restoring the old barbarous tax on painting or sculpture, and to discourage science by taxing, for the first time in our history, all apparatus imported for the use of schools and colleges. When these facts became generally known, they were bound to call forth a protest, and we are happy to say that the libraries, and the universities, and the more enlightened newspapers of the country have been prompt in the expression of their indignation. During the two or three weeks that followed the discovery, petitions and remonstrances came pouring in to Washington in such numbers that the framers of the proposed tax were forced to recede, in a measure, from their earlier position, although the amendment adopted by them is so unsatisfactory that nearly as much as ever before still remains to be worked for.

It is upon this amended form of the provision relating to books and scientific apparatus that the struggle must now be made, and the paragraph is so ingeniously worded that a close scrutiny is needed to fathom its deceptive intent. It exempts colleges and libraries from the payment of duty upon "scientific apparatus, instruments, books, charts, and chemicals, such as are not published or made in the United States." This reads well at the first glance, but it means almost nothing. *Latet anguis in herba*. A strict construction of the words "such as are not published or made in the United States" would take away with one hand nearly all that is given by the other. Microscopes, for example, are made in the United States; consequently no college may import German microscopes without paying the tax. English dictionaries and editions of Shakespeare are published in the United States; consequently no public library may import the Cambridge Shakespeare or the Oxford Dictionary without tribute to the Treasury. As far as it pretends to concede anything, the paragraph is a mere "blind," while it does not even assume to do anything for the student and the scholar, who are absolutely dependent upon books in the languages of Continental Europe — to

say nothing of English books, new and old — and who are the last persons in the world that should be singled out by any enlightened government for this special and peculiarly oppressive form of taxation.

The reasons advanced in support of this benighted measure are too puerile for serious consideration. The paragraph relative to free books for libraries, we are told, "has proved to be wonderfully elastic," which is nothing less than a charge that our libraries have been engaged in importing new English books for the benefit of private individuals. Since this charge is nothing less than one of perjury, it will hardly be believed unless it is substantiated by the most unimpeachable testimony. The privilege of importing "books of scientific research," first allowed under the Act of 1894, has been abused, we are informed. If so, the fault is surely with the Treasury regulations or the laxity of customs officials, and by no means calls for the drastic remedy proposed. It is further said that new English books have been prepared in special editions, with falsely-dated title-pages, for the purpose of evading the duty. Here, again, no evidence is offered for so astonishing a charge; and here, likewise, the means proposed to do away with the abuse are so out of proportion with it that they suggest the Chinese method of getting roast pig. These arguments are, as we have said, merely puerile; the argument for reimposing the tax on books in foreign languages is absolutely unique in its absurdity. "We publish an abundance" of such books ourselves, says the report of the Committee, and airily dismisses the whole subject.

Those who are most firmly wedded to a belief in the principle of protection need only clear their minds of cant to perceive that the protective principle is not involved in a tax upon books. Our copyright legislation provides the only protection that is possible under the circumstances, and the question of taxing uncopyrighted books is purely a question of revenue. The amount of revenue to be obtained from such a tax is, of course, insignificant; but were it ten times what it is, the real question would remain that of deciding whether books (to say nothing of scientific apparatus and works of art) are a legitimate subject for the imposition of a purely revenue tax. The question is no sooner stated than it answers itself. A revenue tax is justifiable on one of two grounds, and of two only. Either it aims to reach the mass of the people (who would else escape national taxation altogether) by falling on some article of practically universal consumption, or it aims to strike the wealthy through their habits of luxurious, or possibly vicious, expenditure. But a tax on books accomplishes neither of these objects. It strikes instead, for the most part, a comparatively small class of consumers, few of whom are wealthy, and nearly all of whom deserve every encouragement that it is possible to give them by such indirect means as tariff legislation. They are, as a class, the men whom the nation should honor beyond all others, for their life is one of patriotic service in the

highest sense. They are doing more than any other class to make the name of America respected abroad, and the country a place in which a civilized man, whether native or foreign-born, may feel at home.

One word more, and our protest is ended. Aside from all considerations of principle, and of civilization, and even of decency, a tax upon books is so wanton an affront to intelligent men, that the lower grounds of expediency are sufficient upon which to condemn it. The class of men who are outraged by the proposition is not large, considered numerically, but no other class in the Republic is so influential in the moulding of opinion. During the coming months of tariff discussion, we shall doubtless hear a great deal about wool and iron, about lumber and coal, and comparatively little about books and pictures; but we firmly believe that in the end this measure, so seemingly unimportant in the public eye, will do more, if persisted in, to injure the political party now in power, than any other feature of their proposed reconstruction of the tariff. As a mere matter of party tactics, it is a deplorable blunder, for the sake of a million or two of additional revenue, to irritate and antagonize every educated man and every friend of education in the entire country.

THE NEW APHRODITE.

Out of the deep sea-stream,
Into the light and the air,
Rose like a gracious dream
Venus the fair.

How much of sorrow and rue,
How much of joy and peace,
Sprang that day from the blue
Waters of Greece!

Oh, from a Cyciad's verge,
Or swift galley's prow, to have seen
Her, the world's wonder, emerge,
Veiled in the sheen

Of her glorious sea-dripping locks,
Buoyant of limb, and as bright
As the sole star that leads out the flocks
Of the shepherdess Night!

But what avails it to sigh
For a glimpse of that day withdrawn?
Not for long in the sky
Stays the fair dawn.

Ours the nobler lot
Under the broad noon-tide,
Gazing, to falter not,
Till from the wide

Ocean of life we behold
Rising in splendor and might,
Fairer than Venus of old,
Calmer than Night,

Purer than Dawn, or the blue
Depths of ether untrod,
Nature, the only, the true
Daughter of God.

W. P. TRENT.

RESULTS AND PROSPECTS OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The pioneers of University Extension in this country, as in England, were missionaries and enthusiasts. They dreamed of a system of popular education which should promote culture among the masses. Lectures on Greek tragedy have not become popular among working men and women, not because of the limitations of the social law of culture, nor for lack of zeal among the apostles of culture, but because leisure is as necessary for intellectual progress as previous training. The present conditions of industry and knowledge in this country make it difficult for the average middle-class citizen to appreciate University Extension lectures, to say nothing of artisans and domestics.

The University Extension staff, in the early days when every institution was offering lectures, was composed of volunteer professors and instructors from the several colleges, who offered makeshift courses and learned University Extension methods while experimenting on the unsuspecting public. University Extension had come in response to the undoubted lack in the lives of many people of a fit use of leisure. The first attempts were experimental, but they proved advantageous both to the communities and to the universities which were to undertake the work more seriously as they grew wiser.

One of the first lessons of experience was the necessity of a special University Extension faculty. The existing faculties of the various institutions were already overworked. So far from having time for courses of lectures away from the campus, they had not even leisure for personal development. Lack of leisure was accompanied by deficient ability. It was at first supposed that any able university man could deliver Extension lectures; it was soon found, however, that the Extension lecturer of even moderate attainments was rarer than the really competent university professor. Not only were there few university men who could lecture, but the best lecturers among them, when they lacked either the time or the will to adopt Extension methods, by their very ability hindered the work of popular education. They not only merely entertained the people, but made it more difficult for the University Extension man subsequently to accomplish any serious educational work. There was often abundant enthusiasm among the pioneers, but it did not last unless they came fully into harmony with the University Extension scheme. Enthusiasm has been a large factor in all efforts for popular education, and this is peculiarly true of University Extension. These deficiencies in the average university man, leisure, ability, enthusiasm, necessitated a University Extension faculty. The members of this faculty need not necessarily give their entire time to Extension work, but they must, at least for a short period each year, give to it their undivided energies.

Such a faculty could not be established without good financial backing. The only educational institution in this country which has seriously undertaken University Extension and continued the work to the present time has had a deficit in this department of thousands of dollars each year. It is quite possible in the development of University Extension, by successful division of labor, by the coördination of College, University, and University Extension work, to make such an investment economical when judged by the standards of higher education. These financial requirements have, however, excluded the average institution from the field.

Another necessity requiring both money and machinery was that of organization. The haphazard appeals to the various communities by some university professors, designated temporarily for that work, were inadequate for the building up of an educational system. Yet, if University Extension is to become permanent, the various centres must feel themselves a part of a great system.

While University Extension is still far from being well organized anywhere in America, much has been done in the last five years in Illinois and neighboring States. A large number of towns have their permanent committees which plan in the Spring for one or two or more lectures during the following season; they have, in many cases, their well organized study clubs which coöperate with the centre. Some of the already existing literary and other clubs coördinate their work with that of the centre; and much, though not enough, has already been done in organizing circuits of three to six towns, for their economy and the convenience of the lecturer.

Conferences are held in different places, attended by the University Extension representatives in the neighborhood, which tend to bring the centres into contact with each other and into closer relations with the university. By means of regularly organized class and correspondence study, many students come into very intimate relations with the university, taking annually examinations which will ultimately count in the securing of a degree.

There have not been merely difficulties experienced because of the limitations of the universities, but there were also discovered to be serious deficiencies on the part of the people. Only a limited range of subjects was found to be adapted to the average community. It is not possible to establish what may properly be called an educational system where people demand a continuous cycle of history, literature, and sociology. Such restricted demands do not encourage the universities, and they impose heavy burdens on the local committees that desire to promote culture in their constituencies. The University Extension lecturer meets no more serious obstacle than the bad habits of thought and inadequate methods of observation which are almost universal. There is little cure for these evils in the very common pedantry and carelessness of the university men, but the University Extension system

can more easily overcome the latter evil than the former. No member of society has been made to feel the bane of modern commercialism more emphatically than the Extension lecturer. It makes it difficult to get an audience for anything but amusement, to secure attention to controversial topics, and, above all, to interest men. A not insignificant difficulty confronting the lecturer has been the long and uncomfortable railway journey, ending in bad accommodations at the typical American hotel, where even "all the modern improvements" will not compensate for the bad meals.

Some advantages, however, have been discovered which more than make amends for the difficulties. The first is the nucleus of ambitious intellectual people in every sizable community; the second is the body of progressive school-teachers so often found; the third is the modern woman's club, which, with all its dilettantism, is one of the most hopeful of contemporary organizations to the educator; the fourth efficient aid is the public library, often the most satisfactory means of culture in the American city.

In the endeavor of the universities to grapple with these problems of popular education, what can be said to be the results attained or attainable? There has been, at least on the part of one institution, a differentiation of method to meet the different classes of students and hearers. The University of Chicago offers lecture-studies in courses of six or twelve, with accompanying syllabi, libraries, and classes, designed to reach promiscuous audiences which are held together by the organized efforts of the local committees and the attractiveness of the lectures; class study-courses of twenty-four hours, attracting teachers, clergymen, business men and women, and others, constituting a University Minor, and duplicating university work; correspondence study-courses, giving to individual students in any part of the world twenty or forty lessons that enable them also to accomplish university work. With the better organization of centres and a growing confidence in the university, it has been possible to extend the range of subjects offered to the centres. It is found, too, that University Extension is proving a decided stimulus to the intellectual life of the communities that undertake it. The clubs, the schools, the churches, even the newspapers, have been aroused to greater intellectual activity. A minor but genuine impetus has been given to the intellectual life of the university by the introduction of Extension methods into its work, and by the enthusiasm which comes from contact with the people. A valuable result has been the promotion of good feeling between town and gown. The university and the public are drawn closer together by University Extension than by any other means; one evidence of this being found in the number of students who are attracted to the university by their University Extension experiences.

There is no doubt that University Extension can

become a part of our educational system wherever a university fairly meets the difficulties suggested in this article. Not so much is now expected as was hoped five years ago; but there is a basis for the present expectation. The process of selection which has gone on, both among the lecturers and the Extension centres, together with the lessons of experience, have limited the scope of University Extension and made moderate ideals attainable.

CHARLES ZEUBLIN.

The University of Chicago.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE USE OF "LEARN" FOR "TEACH."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In regard to Mr. John Albee's citation of Tennyson's use of "learn" for "teach," permit me to suggest that Tennyson's admiration for the English of the King James version of the Bible, and the Book of Common Prayer of the English Church, was well known. He frequently expressed the opinion that those two books contained the best English extant. The use of "learn" for "teach" appears repeatedly in the Psalter; e. g., "Lead me forth in Thy truth and learn me" (Ps. XXV., 4). "They will not be learned" (Ps. LXXXV., 5). "O learn me true understanding" (Ps. CXIX., 66). The Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer follow the translation of the Great Bible of 1539. The German word *lehren* is "to teach." And we call a man who has been well taught a "learned man." That the use of "learn" for teach is now a vulgarism is due to causes which Tennyson may not have recognized as sufficient to change the English language of the sixteenth century.

A. H. N.

Collierville, Tenn., March 18, 1897.

ENLARGE THE CIRCLE OF DEMOCRATIC SCIENCES.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Apropos of a recent communication in your columns concerning Whitman, the question arises why the words "democracy" and "democratic" should be so narrowly limited in their application. It is obviously unfair. Now that we bask in the full radiance of a democratic literary criticism, by all means let the circle of democratic sciences be extended to include a democratic botany, and zoölogy, and geology, and astronomy, and physics, and geometry. Above all, let us have a democratic psychology; for unless all signs fail, as they are said to do in a dry season, a democratic psychology could show some fearful and wonderful results.

E. V. ROBINSON.
Muskegon, Mich., March 22, 1897.

THE PUZZLE OF VERNACULAR FORMS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

An amusing, and perhaps profitable, diversion of exact scholars — a sport not unknown, indeed, to your own columns — consists in proving each other ignorant, perverse, and inconsistent in the use of the most familiar vernacular forms: infinitives, for instance, the future auxiliary, etc. All the world loves a fighter; yet even Homeric strife grows at times monotonous, and those of

us too ignorant and indolent to joust ought no doubt, as occasion serves, to try to throw in a fresh bone of contention. "Upon this hint I speak."

A few days ago, a class reading Plato's *Protagoras* stumbled over the colloquial idiom, whereby an eager proposal — of course really future — is thrown into a past tense (negated), as if in protest that the thing is not already done: "Why didn't you tell us," i. e., "Pray tell us," etc.

Casting about for an illustrative English idiom, we chanced on a usage which leaves open the time — and nearly everything else: "Why not tell us"; "Why not call Prodicus." What mood is *call* or *tell*? Our first appeal was to the copula, as the only verb in English with a distinct form for the infinitive. E. g., "Why not be quiet." That gave us little comfort. In fact, the more we study this pucky idiom the more we feel like calling on our neighbor Ajax the Omniscient.

Is it an infinitive? Some ellipsis, like "Why [is it] not [well to] be quiet," seems to be supported by the German *Warum nicht ruhig sein?* etc.

Is it a dislocated imperative? — "Be quiet: — why not?" There are uses of the Greek verb which seem to make this plausible.

Is it a potential, with omitted subject, like *Quare non sitio tranquilli?*

Lastly, may it not be a plain indicative? There are plenty of encroachments of the "bhu" root there also. Not only *ich, bin, du, bist*, or provincial "*be'st* a fool," but Shakespeare's "Everything that pretty *bin*," "Ye be no friends of mine," etc., came readily to mind.

Here the scholar's Hamlet-like paralysis of the will befell us, and we were utterly unable to choose at all. Perhaps a four-sided inter-collegiate debate might be arranged about the problem. Perhaps — nay, probably — even the hastiest glimpse into a historical English syntax would have enlightened us. But we are moving, our Mätzner is packed, — and, lastly, we leave the query unanswered by preference, to wing the dilettante's parting shaft, viz.: With a vernacular bristling full of such thorny puzzles, can we fairly expect or desire school-children to analyze and classify every subjunctive in the *Pro Archia*, or every an in the *Anabasis*? W. C. L.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 15, 1897.

TENNYSON'S FONDNESS FOR ARCHAIC WORDS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Your correspondent's citation of the use of "learn" for "teach" by Tennyson simply illustrates the poet's fondness for old forms. He was not an absolute purist. At least three of the words in my list of "Dialectal Survivals," in THE DIAL for March 1, might have been illustrated from him. "Holp" for "helped" he uses often; as, for instance, in "The Princess," I., 198:

"He brought it, and himself, a sight to shake
The midriff of despair with laughter, holp
To lace us up."

Little John ("The Foresters," I., I.) uses the playful word *circumbendibus*, just as Tony Lumpkin did.

Tennyson and a friend were driving in Derbyshire, when some rooks flew by. The friend asked, "Why do you make a crow lead the rookery?" (Locksley Hall, 68.) The poet replied, "Ask the driver what he calls those birds."

The use of "learn" for "teach" is certainly an archaism.

CALVIN S. BROWN.

Nashville, Tenn., March 18, 1897.

The New Books.

NANSEN'S STORY OF HIS VOYAGE.*

Having signalized his name and time by an achievement that ranks, when regarded absolutely and apart from social and political considerations, with the exploits of Columbus, Da Gama, and Magellan, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the latest of the long line of Norse explorers whose annals run back to the days of Leif and Eric the Red, now recounts his adventures in a book that for wealth of detail and animation of style is at least unsurpassed in the literature of Arctic exploration. Lit and vivified by its wonderful array of pictures, the story is one to lend wings to the feeblest fancy. Engrossed with the Defoe-like pages, the sympathetic reader embarks with Dr. Nansen on the "Fram," and with him watches the headlands of Norway wane and fade in the fog, as the sturdy little vessel, braced for her long grapple with the ice-giant, works her way seaward; he drifts with him, locked in the grip of the ice-floe, into the heart of the Polar Sea; he journeys with him by sledge and kayak over the untrodden wastes of ice and snow; he endures with him, housed in a den or lair compared with which a Lapland hut were luxury, the dragging months of the Arctic winter; he welcomes with him the pale beams of the languid polar Spring—chill and flowerless, but unlocking nature for the final stage, southward and homeward, of the long journey; he shares with him the triumphs of the return to civilization. National enthusiasm in Norway is very intelligibly and justifiably at a white heat over Dr. Nansen and his hardy companions; and it may be that a Norse Homer will arise to sing the voyage of the "Fram" and the deeds of these latter-day Vikings who travelled the "swan-road" of their ancestors, not like them to slay and ravage, but to assist in widening man's intellectual domain. The theme is a worthy one—intrinsically far worthier and larger, we may believe, than the adventure that inspired the singer of the wanderings of the home-faring Ithacan. But until the advent of such not impossible Norse bard, Dr. Nansen is likely to remain the sole sagaman of his great enterprise.

The detailed scientific results of the expedi-

*FARTHEST NORTH: Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship "Fram," 1893-96, and of a Fifteen Months' Sleigh Journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen. By Dr. Fridtjof Nansen; with Appendix by Otto Sverdrup, captain of the "Fram." In two volumes, illustrated in colors, photogravure, etc. New York: Harper & Brothers.

tion Dr. Nansen necessarily reserves for future publication. "The scientific observations brought back are," he says, "so varied and voluminous that it will be some time before they can be dealt with by specialists, and before any general estimate of their significance can be formed." With this exception the record before us is singularly complete. Broadly speaking, it comprises: The record of the period of some twenty months (July, 1893, to March, 1895) during which Nansen remained on board the "Fram," and prior to his leaving her for his sledge journey northward with Johansen; the story of this subsidiary sledge expedition of fifteen months, from the "Fram," at 84° 4' north latitude and 102° east longitude, northward to 86° 13.6' north latitude (the northernmost point reached), and thence southward to the point where Nansen and Johansen were met by the English party encamped on Cape Flora; the story of the trip homeward on the "Windward," and of the arrival at Norway. The account of the "Fram's" adventures after Nansen left her is well told in the Appendix, by Captain Otto Sverdrup. The opening chapters give full details as to the inception of the undertaking, the designing and building of the "Fram," the *personnel* of her crew, and so on. In his Introduction the author briefly summarizes the history of previous Arctic expeditions, and outlines his theory as to the existence of a current across the Polar Sea.

What, according to Dr. Nansen, are the chief results of the Norwegian Polar Expedition? In the first place, it has been demonstrated that the circumpolar sea is a deep basin, which is a continuation of the channel extending from the Atlantic northward between Spitzbergen and Greenland. The extent of this deep sea is not now certainly known; but we can safely say that it stretches a long way north of Franz Josef Land, and eastward to the New Siberian Islands. That it extends still further east than this is fairly inferable from the "Jeannette" party's observations. Dr. Nansen is led to believe that in a northerly direction also this deep sea is of considerable extent. Nothing was noted, either during the drift of the "Fram" or during the sledge journey, that indicated the proximity of any considerable expanse of land—the floe seeming to drift unimpeded, especially in a northerly course. Any large body of land to the north would certainly have checked the movement of the ice in that direction. The large quantity of drift-ice carried southward with great rapidity down the east coast of

Greenland also points to the above conclusion. "Such extensive ice-fields must have a still larger breadth of sea to come from than that through which we drifted." A tolerably clear idea may now be formed of the way in which the drift-ice is continually shifting from one side of the polar basin north of Bering Strait, across the basin and out towards the Atlantic. Where geographers once located a solid ice-mantle, massive and impenetrable, sheathing the northern extremity of our globe, we now find a shifting expanse of drifting ice. The motion of this ice is mainly due to the winds — the prevailing ones, in the sea north of Siberia, being southeasterly. A slow current in the water acts as a coöperating force. It will be some time, Dr. Nansen adds, before his investigations as to these points can be satisfactorily calculated and checked.

The hydrographic observations made furnish some curious data.

"Thus, for instance, it was customary to look upon the polar basin as being filled with cold water, the temperature of which stood somewhere about -1.5° C. Consequently our observations showing that under the cold surface there was warmer water, sometimes at a temperature as high as $+1^{\circ}$ C., were surprising. Again, this water was more briny than the water of the polar basin has been assumed to be. This warmer and more strongly saline water must originate from the warmer current of the Atlantic Ocean (the Gulf Stream), flowing in a north and northeasterly direction off Novaya Zemlya and along the west coast of Spitzbergen, and then driving under the colder, but lighter and less briny, water of the Polar Sea, and filling up the depths of the polar basin."

Concluding his summary of the results of the voyage, in their more general aspects, Dr. Nansen observes that, while many problems as to the polar area are still unsolved, much has been done to lift the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded those regions. We have been put in a position to form a tolerably just idea of them; "and should we in the near future get a bird's-eye view of the regions around the Pole as seen from a balloon, all the most material features will be familiar to us." Still, he admits, a new drift, like that of the "Fram," is most desirable; and should such an expedition be undertaken (say, through Bering Strait and thence northward, or perhaps slightly to the northeast) Dr. Nansen is of opinion that the observations made will prove of greater scope and importance than his own.

Broadly and popularly speaking, Dr. Nansen may be said mainly to have accomplished two things: (1) He has proved his grand theorem that the true method of Arctic explora-

tion is the working *with* and not *against* the forces of nature; (2) he has reached the northernmost point yet touched by man. To the inevitable cavil that "after all Nansen did not reach the Pole," the Doctor's indignant friends and countrymen have replied in a way satisfying enough perhaps to practical, scientific minds. But the fact asserted remains. The North Pole, the goal of so many gallant adventurers, is still to be "discovered." Who is destined to be the hero, the winner of deathless renown, who shall first succeed in planting his country's flag at that cynosural point? Fridtjof Nansen, we trust; since he has, of all who have grappled with the northern problem, done most to point the way and ease the path thither. Nor can we easily conceive that Dr. Nansen is or was in reality quite so indifferent to the *éclat* of the exploit—to the fame, or notoriety if you will, of succeeding where Franklin, McClintock, Parry, Nares, De Long, Peary, failed—as he would apparently fain have us believe, and as he has himself doubtless succeeded in believing. To such men as Nansen fame (the incentive of high spirits and the spur to great ventures) is never a mere bubble, the vacant echo of an empty name; and it is doubtless well for humanity that the pseudo-philosophical maxims as to the worthlessness of fame have never been taken seriously by those able to achieve it. We are inclined to think that the hope of reaching the Pole was seldom absent from and was usually uppermost in Nansen's mind so long as the exploit seemed feasible. One finds in his journal such tell-tale jottings as this:

"Our aim, as I have so often tried to make clear, is not so much to reach the point in which the earth's axis terminates, as to traverse and explore the unknown Polar Sea; and yet I should like to get to the Pole, too, and hope that it will be possible to do so, if only we can reach 84° or 85° by March."

Eighty-four degrees *was*, as we learn later, reached in March; and it was from that point that Nansen and Johansen, leaving the "Fram," started north by sledge. Can we doubt what was their real goal? or can we doubt as to their bitter chagrin when they were forced to turn back, baffled, at $86^{\circ} 13.6'$? To argue that, in failing to reach the Pole, Nansen missed what was to have been the crown and glory of his journey, is not to detract from the merit of his actual achievement. To argue that the reaching of the Pole was a matter of small moment to him, and that had he reached it his expedition would have gained little lustre save in the

apprehension of the vulgar, seems rather futile. The voyage of the "Fram" eclipsed all previous Arctic ventures. It remains to outdo the voyage of the "Fram."

Dr. Nansen's narrative is happily lacking in the harrowing features that sadden the records of so many polar expeditions. Privations were endured, of course; and there was no lack of perils and even hair-breadth 'scapes; but the party was never in serious straits from hunger and exposure. The dogs were the great sufferers; and the tale of these unhappy brutes—dumbly toiling in the service of man through a brief life that to them meant little save ice, hunger, and stripes—is one to wring the heart. Says the author (much to his own credit):

"It was undeniable cruelty to the poor animals from first to last, and one must often look back on it with horror. It makes me shudder even now when I think of how we beat them mercilessly with thick ash sticks when, hardly able to move, they stopped from sheer exhaustion. It made one's heart bleed to see them, but we turned our eyes away and hardened ourselves. It was necessary; forward we must go, and to this end everything else must give place. It is the sad part of expeditions of this kind that one systematically kills all better feelings, until only hard-hearted egoism remains. When I think of all those splendid animals, toiling for us without a murmur, as long as they could strain a muscle, never getting any thanks or even so much as a kind word, daily writhing under the lash until the time came when they could do no more and death freed them from their pangs—when I think of how they were left behind, one by one, up there on those desolate ice-fields, which had been a witness to their faithfulness and devotion, I have moments of bitter self-reproach."

The sledge journey was, for men as well as dogs, a dreary business enough. The supreme moments of it, those which were "looked forward to the whole day long," were the evenings, when the supper was cooked and portioned out, and the two travellers, stiff and numb, crept into their sleeping-bags to enjoy it, and thaw themselves into a faint returning sense of man's capacity for something other than pain.

"But sometimes we were so weary that our eyes closed, and we fell asleep with the food on its way to our mouths. Our hands would fall back inanimate with the spoons in them, and the food would fly out on the bag. . . . But even in our dreams we went on ceaselessly, grinding at the sledges and driving the dogs, always northward, and I was often awakened by hearing Johansen shouting in his sleep to 'Pan,' or 'Barrabas,' or 'Klapperslangen': 'Get on, you devil, you! Go on, you brutes! Sass, sass! * Now the whole thing is going over!'—and execrations less fit for reproduction, until I went to sleep again."

Food was never seriously lacking during the sledge journey; and the possibility of being driven to the hideous *dernier ressort* of the

* A term used by the Lapps in urging on their dogs.

Greely party at no time loomed into view. Latterly, seal's flesh became plenty.

"This meat, in our eyes, is as good as meat can be. We had it yesterday for breakfast, in the shape of meat and soup served with raw blubber. For dinner I served a highly successful steak, not to be surpassed by the 'Grand' (Hotel), though a good 'seidel' of bock-beer would have been a welcome addition. For supper I made blood-pancakes fried in blubber instead of butter, and they were a success, inasmuch as Johansen pronounced them 'first-class,' to say nothing of my own sentiments."

The earliest report of the Norwegian Polar Expedition was written by Nansen in the spring of 1896, when he and Johansen broke up their winter camp for the final trip south. The paper, which was enclosed in a brass tube and hung to the roof of the hut, ran as follows:

"Tuesday, May 19, 1896. We were frozen in north of Kotelnoi at about 78° 43' north latitude, September 22, 1893. Drifted northward during the following year, as we had expected to do. Johansen and I left the 'Fram' March 14, 1895, at about 84° 4' north latitude and 103° east longitude, to push on northward. The command of the remainder of the expedition was given to Sverdrup. Found no land northward. On April 6, 1895, we had to turn back at 86° 14' north latitude and 95° east longitude, the ice having become impassable. Shaped our course for Cape Fligely; but our watches having stopped, we did not know our longitude with certainty, and arrived on August 6, 1895, at four glacier-covered islands to the north of this line of islands, at about 81° 30' north latitude, and about 7° E. of this place. Reached this place August 26, 1895, and thought it safest to winter here. Lived on bear's flesh. Are starting to-day southwestward along the land, intending to cross over to Spitzbergen at the nearest point. We conjecture that we are on Gillies Land. FRIDTJOF NANSEN."

A month after the date of this report, occurred the meeting between Nansen and the Englishman Jackson, near the latter's station at Cape Flora. We shall allow ourselves a fragmentary extract from the author's account of this dramatic *finale* of his journey.

" . . . Suddenly I thought I heard a shout from a human voice, a strange voice, the first for three years. How my heart beat and the blood rushed to my brain as I ran up on to a hummock and hallooed with all the strength of my lungs! Behind that one human voice in the midst of the icy desert—this one message from life—stood home and she who was waiting there; and I saw nothing else as I made my way between bergs and ice-ridges. . . . We approached one another quickly. I waved my hat; he did the same. I heard him speak to his dog, and I listened. It was English, and as I drew nearer I thought I recognized Mr. Jackson, whom I remembered once to have seen. I raised my hat; we extended a hand to one another, with a hearty 'How do you do?' . . . On one side the civilized European in an English check suit and high rubber water-boots, well shaved, well groomed, bringing with him a perfume of scented soap, perceptible to the wild man's sharpened senses; on the other the wild man clad in dirty rags, black with oil and soot,

with long uncombed hair and shaggy beard, black with smoke, with a face in which the natural fair complexion could not possibly be discerned through the thick layer of fat and soot which a winter's endeavors with warm water, moss, rags, and at last a knife, had sought in vain to remove. No one suspected who he was or whence he came. Jackson: 'I'm immensely glad to see you.' 'Thank you; I also.' 'Have you a ship here?' 'No; my ship is not here.' 'How many are there of you?' 'I have one companion at the ice-edge.' . . . Suddenly he stopped, looked me full in the face, and said, quickly: 'Are'n't you Nansen?' 'Yes, I am.' 'By Jove! I am glad to see you!' And he seized my hand and shook it again, while his whole face became one smile of welcome, and delight at the unexpected meeting beamed from his dark eyes."

We need not enlarge on the importance of this pictorially and typographically superb work. It is emphatically the book, as its author is the man, of the hour; and book and man seem destined to long outlast the span of the proverbial "nine days' wonder." E. G. J.

NEW ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.*

A few years ago one of the most eminent writers of modern times wrote, upon the basis of Shakespeare's "Tempest," a philosophical drama entitled "Caliban." Whatever may be thought of this drama as a continuation of "The Tempest," few readers but must be sensible of its pervasive charm. It is the product of a mind of a range little short of Shakespearean. The hopeless jangle of modern opinion has never been illustrated at once so variously and so concisely. If second to Ibsen in dramatic vigor, Renan as far surpasses him in catholicity of thought as in grace of style. Renan is the most insinuating of writers: while admiring his grace, you are insensibly overmastered by his power. His special note is a certain smiling yet not irreverent skepticism, a quality so original that the French have been forced to coin a word for it, *l'ironisme*. Indeed, to apply the much-abused term "skepticism"

*CALIBAN. A Philosophical Drama, continuing "The Tempest" of William Shakespeare. Translated from the French of Ernest Renan [sic], Member of the French Institute, by Eleanor Grant Vickery; with an Introduction by Willis Vickery, LL.B. (Boston University). Number 9 of the Publications of the Shakespeare Society. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

CHARLECOTE; or, The Trial of William Shakespeare. By John Boyd Thacher. Illustrated by Charles Louis Hinton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

BACON vs. SHAKESPEARE. Brief for Plaintiff. By Edwin Reed, Member of the Shakespeare Society of New York. Seventh Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Boston: Joseph Knight Co.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOLINESS. The Chronicle and the Historical Plays Compared. By W. G. Boswell-Stone. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

to this catholic sense of the relativity of human knowledge is to be guilty of a crudity of judgment quite at variance with the spirit of a thinker whose mind is the most delicate of instruments of precision.

Renan's "Caliban" is a work which might appropriately figure in the list of the publications of an American Shakespeare Society. The great difficulty would lie in finding a competent translator. The least of the translator's qualifications for such a task would be a sound knowledge of both languages. Even a translator as skilful and refined as Mr. Henry James might fail to preserve the exquisite bouquet of Renan's style. In default of such a translator, why did not "The Shakespeare Society of New York" simply reprint the drama in the French? To say that the translator selected by the Society has not a single qualification for the task, is to say too little. The translation is so grotesquely inaccurate as to become a literary curiosity. The publication would be discreditable to any literary club in an Arkansas village. This version resembles the original about as much as the face which Rip Van Winkle beheld upon the sign-board of Jonathan Doolittle's hotel resembled the face of Washington.

Abundant justification of this sweeping condemnation is furnished by every page of this travesty, which, in point of accuracy, is far below the standard of *viva voce* construing that any respectable teacher would set in the classroom. The translator and her introducer are not even acquainted with the name of their author, which they everywhere misprint "Rénan." What the author expresses tersely in twenty words, the translator bungles in thirty. There is space here for but an example or two of the quality of the work. The following recalls "English as She is Spoke":

"Whom didst thou say is the Grand Citizen?"

This question of the polished Prospero, thus rendered by the translator, reappears in the Introduction mended as follows:

"Whom didst thou say was the Grand Citizen?"

Caliban's reference to "ces diabolins qui me faisaient tomber dans des fondrières" (the imps that made me pitch i' the mire), is rendered:

"Those little devils which made me fall into fits in the thunder."

Ariel, who is about to be resolved into the elements whence Prospero had summoned him, in the course of his exquisite final speech, says: "D'autres parties iront se perdre dans la chevelure des algues, qui se mirent sur le sable

zébré par les flots" (Other portions will become lost in the hair of the seaweeds which are mirrored upon the wave-marked sand). This is transmuted into the following mystic strain:

"The old elements will lose themselves in the long tresses of the seaweed which mirror themselves upon the shining sides of the sable zebra as he stands silent by the waves."

Students of French in search of a book to drive away the blues (*s'épanouir la rate*) will find their account in this ninth publication of "The Shakespeare Society of New York."

Mr. John Boyd Thacher's "Charlecote, or the Trial of William Shakespeare" is a really charming little book. Luxuriously and faultlessly printed upon "Imperial Japan paper," with illustrations always decorative and in one or two instances something more, it is delightful to hand and eye. Moreover, it pleasantly recalls agreeable associations, being a free dramatization of Landor's "Citation of William Shakespeare." In some respects Mr. Thacher follows closely in the footsteps of Landor, not hesitating to reproduce his points and sometimes his very language. In return he adds a good deal of legal jocosity from his own stores. Improving a hint of Landor's he introduces a new character — Hannah Hathaway, — and makes the poet's love for her the central interest of the play. He omits Landor's long discussion upon divinity between the good justice and the culprit, and introduces a scene between the lovers. The author's humble acknowledgment of his indebtedness to Landor makes unkind criticism impossible. "If the reader shall withhold from us all acknowledgment of originality, let him at least at our instance turn again to Landor's work and refresh himself with his inimitable fancy." To draw readers to Landor may indeed be the chief service of this elegant book; and it will be a worthy service. One could scarcely aspire to a better reward than to be remembered with the author of the "Imaginary Conversations."

The "Brief for Plaintiff" in the case of "Bacon vs. Shakspeare" is held by Mr. Edwin Reed, another member of the "Shakespeare Society of New York." It was said of Francis of Verulam, "He writes philosophy like a Lord Chancellor." Of his "counsel" in the present case it may be said, "He writes literary criticism like a special pleader." Mr. Reed has the lawyer's faith in the virtue of authorities, but not the lawyer's discrimination as to their re-

spective weight. He overwhelms the reader with *obiter dicta* of literary critics, whom he regards in the light of so many judges on the bench. Unfortunately, he sometimes resorts to devices upon which a pleader could not safely venture. One cannot always trust his citations. For example, Lowell remarks that certain things prove of Shakespeare that, "whatever the extent of his learning, the range and accuracy of his knowledge were beyond precedent or later parallel." Omitting the important qualifying clause, "whatever the extent of his learning," Mr. Reed prints only the latter part of the sentence. Inasmuch as he is aiming to win his case rather than to bring out the truth, he deems it his cue to suppress the distinction between knowledge and learning, — a distinction so plainly emphasized by Lowell. This habit of mind deprives the book of much of the cogency and value which it might have had.

The pleader assumes an antecedent improbability that the plays in question were written by William Shakespeare, "for he was uneducated"; and asserts that nearly all authorities concede their author to have been "a man of broad and varied scholarship." On the contrary, it is pretty generally agreed that the kind of knowledge exhibited in these marvellous dramas is not the kind which is properly to be called scholarship. Their author, whoever he may be, is, in the student's sense, almost as uncritical as the author of the book before us. William Shakespeare (supposing him to be the author of the plays) was evidently better versed in "the books, the arts, the academes" which he found in woman's eyes than in the severely limited curriculum of the grammar school at Stratford. And it is well for him and for us that this is so. Of the larger and humaner humanities which so far transcend mere scholarship, and of which the great scholar is likely to be more ignorant than the unlettered, there was never a more accomplished master. That, without great knowledge of books, it is possible to be deeply read in human nature, is no more antecedently impossible in the case of Shakespeare than in that of Burns, — or in that of Homer, who perhaps did not know the alphabet. Nor is there anything miraculous in the art of such a poet: it is simply a consummate adaptation of means to an end, and depends upon personal qualities which cannot be communicated. "The art itself is nature," — learning cannot make it, though learning might, conceivably, mar it.

It is not to be denied that Mr. Reed's book

has a certain interest. To gather and group in the form of a legal brief all the arguments and evidence in favor of the Baconian authorship of the plays was a happy conception, and it has been carried out with a good deal of brightness and plausibility. The book is the product of some industry,—chiefly, perhaps, of the scissors-and-paste variety. If, however, the author had always used the scissors, he might have better deserved our confidence. When he paraphrases he is prone to inaccuracy, especially when (as is usually the case) a point is to be made. The example already cited is not the only one in which Lowell fares badly at his hands. He makes Lowell guilty of the following nonsense: "It is only in the 'whine of poets' that the 'outward world was cold to him.'" For what Lowell really said, see the last sentence of his "Shakespeare Once More."

Mr. Reed never thinks of doubting his authorities, nor of verifying their statements. Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," had said: "Coke was exhibited on the stage for his ill usage of Raleigh, as was suggested by Theobald in a note on Twelfth Night." Mr. Reed garbles this in quoting it, omitting the reference to Theobald, and placing that reference in a footnote, so as to make it appear to be the result of his own research. In the trial of Raleigh, Coke had abusively said to the accused: "Thou viper! for I *thou* thee, thou traitor!" Sir Toby Belch, in his instructions to Sir Andrew about the challenge, remarks: "If thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss." Neither Theobald nor Disraeli had remarked that, as we know from Manningham's Diary, "Twelfth Night" had been acted nearly two years before Raleigh's trial. Of course Mr. Reed could not have been expected to look this fact up, for it is adverse to his theory that Bacon introduces this expression into Sir Toby's speech in covert satire of his rival, Coke.

These examples of the carelessness and disingenuousness of this author must suffice. After all, what else is to be expected of a book that is, on its face, a special plea? It has the merit of condensing the whole argument for the Baconian authorship, and of putting all the points clearly and succinctly. But it will certainly mislead those who lack time and patience to verify references. The reckless method of the pleader is *prima facie* evidence that his cause is bad. It may be confidently recommended to any careful reader who is unsettled in mind about the subject with which it deals, as tending to confirm him in the orthodox faith.

No better illustration could be desired of the difference between the method of the sound scholar and that of the easy-going sciolist than is furnished by contrasting the book just considered with Mr. Boswell-Stone's "Shakespeare's Holinshed." This is a work of great utility, which can be unreservedly commended both as to conception and as to execution. In this noble quarto of 532 pages, all the passages in the Chronicles which Shakespeare has made use of are reprinted in the original spelling with scrupulous exactitude. The parallel passages in the plays are either quoted or referred to. In cases like the archbishop's exposition of the title of Henry V. to the crown of France, the passages from the play and the chronicle are printed in parallel columns. Illustrations from other chroniclers, corrections due to the researches of modern historians (including Mr. Boswell-Stone himself), are plentifully furnished in the footnotes. The book is provided with an impressive list of "authorities referred to" and with a thorough index. The racy and fascinating old book to which Shakespeare owed most of his knowledge of English history, and upon which he makes boot so freely, is now placed within the reach of every student.

For the illustration it affords of Shakespeare's literary methods, this reprint of Holinshed is of course immensely interesting; nor is it by any means devoid of interest in and for itself. No reader who loses himself in the quaint narrative of Holinshed will marvel at the fascination the Chronicles exercised upon the mind of the youthful Shakespeare. But no reader can regard with any feeling short of amazement these prosaic materials, in comparison with the magnificent creations the dramatist contrived to evoke from them. To read Holinshed and Shakespeare together is like assisting at the erection of Pandemonium:

"Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation."

The spectacle is more than instructive: it is exhilarating! It shows how sufficient to the creative imagination are the commonest stuffs that life presents, and how simple are the methods of genius. The question is often asked, "What do we know of Shakespeare?" This book admits us into his workshop, and enables us to form as clear a notion of the way he worked as we have of the methods of Scott, of Goethe, of Tennyson, of Browning. In comparison with such knowledge of him as this, the lost facts of his biography would be of small significance. MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

THE LATEST GREAT HISTORY OF GREECE.*

When George Eliot, as a young woman recoiling from the Evangelicalism of her girlhood, translated Strauss's "Leben Jesu," she urged, as a justifying motive, the conviction that Strauss "required to be read in England." We may assume that a similar conviction has induced certain scholars to produce an English version of Adolf Holm's "Griechische Geschichte," the first three volumes of which now lie before us. There was room in the English-speaking world for a new presentment of the story of Hellas. Of the classic triumvirate, Mitford, Thirlwall, and Grote, the first two loom more and more dim; and even Grote's great work has passed its half-century, the first volumes having been issued in March, 1846. The artistic narrative of Curtius retains its high place as "the standard of fine feeling for the problems of *Kulturgeschichte*"; Dr. Evelyn Abbott's history is a perspicuous account of the main streams of events; and of monographs bearing on limited epochs there is no end, either in Germany or England. But here is an attempt to condense into four moderate volumes a compendious treatment of the whole field, and more, covered in the ten volumes of Mitford, the eight of Thirlwall, and the twelve of Grote.

It may be said at once that the translation seems an excellent one. There are few traces of German idiom discernible; and what may be called perfunctory English is rare. In the orthography of Greek proper names, the attempt to follow the traditional English spelling has been attended with some inconsistencies which recall Grote's "Socrates" and "Thucydides." In the matter of the Lesbian capital, the translators have apparently tried to play fair, giving it now "Mitylene," with the majority of MSS., and again "Mytilene," with the coins; in the third volume the latter spelling has become fixed. Agrigentum (i., 360) and Akragas (i., 363), Selinus (ii., 166) and Selinunto (ii., 167), Polyeletus (ii., 168) and Polyelitus (ii., 273), Halonessus (iii., 227), Halonnessus (iii., 265), and *De Halonneso* (iii., 275), Tisamenus (i., 138), and Tisamenes (i., 139), are confusions rather than compromises. We note some vexatious misprints: a misplaced comma after "Amphion" (i., 46) makes havoc of the sense; Zethus appears as "Lethus" (i., 97), Dionysius as

"Dionysus" (i., 372), Politics as "Polities" (i., 185) — an error noticed by J. B. Bury in *The Classical Review* — Greece as "Greek" (ii., 3), Phrynichus as "Phrynicius" (ii., 11), Coronea as "Chaeronea" (ii., 194), Gylippus as "Cylippus" (ii., 415), ally as "alley" (ii., 268). "Megapolitans" seems an unfortunate shortening of Megalopolitans; and a reference to Them. i., 93" (ii., 36) should obviously read Thuc. i., 93.

There are a few slips in grammar. "Neither Diodorus . . . nor Plutarch are of importance" (ii., 74) escaped the proof-reader's eye, as perhaps did also "who can we prefer to him?" (ii., 325); and the following disjointed sentences, while grammatical, rattle like marbles in a bag:

"Hippocrates, who had been successful in many things, did not succeed in the undertaking which he looked [sic] to bring him the greatest profit. He wished to take Syracuse. He actually defeated the Syracusans on the river Helorus, but could not take the city, owing to the interference of Corinth and Coreyra, who were united on this occasion. He obtained only the Syracusan colony of Camarina. He was killed in 491 B. C., in a war against the Sikelian Hybla. He was followed as ruler of Gela by his best general, Gelon, who succeeded in the great undertaking without even resorting to force" (ii., 79).

We may add that in style and in freedom from such slips as those noted above, the third volume is a great improvement on its predecessors.

In the examination of these volumes, the absence of an index is keenly felt; but of course the final volume will supply this temporary want. A graver deficiency is the absence of maps and charts, a form of help which Grote did not disdain, and which the best informed of readers would welcome. The lack of these essential aids to the understanding of such events as, e. g., the Sicilian campaign of 415-413 B. C., is a distinct drawback to the working value of the book.

We have taken time and space to call attention to defects which are, many of them, trifling enough, and which can readily be corrected in a second edition, but time and space are not at our command to praise adequately the merits of Professor Holm's work. His "Geschichte Siciliens" (1874) was an exhaustive and scholarly book, which has not been superseded by the freshness and vigor of a Freeman; and those who had learned to rely on its winnowed learning and dispassionate judgments could with confidence expect equally satisfactory results in the larger field of Hellenic civilization. It is now eleven years since the first volume of Holm's "Griechische Geschichte" was issued by Calvary of Berlin. It

*THE HISTORY OF GREECE, from its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation. By Adolf Holm. Translated from the German. In four volumes. Volumes I., II., and III. New York: The Macmillan Co.

won recognition among scholars for its full possession and command of all the results of the latest investigations, its cool and independent estimates of measures and men, its fresh and original handling of venerable cruxes, and its compact and symmetrical grouping of the great epochs. This admiration was deepened by the succeeding volumes, in the last of which the author pushed the terminus of Greek history from the usual date, 146 B. C., to the triumph of Octavian over Antony at Actium, 31 B. C. The three volumes thus far translated bring the narrative down to the death of Alexander the Great.

A striking feature of Holm's work is its interrogative note. He cleaves skilfully through a mixture of historical truth and traditional accretions with a series of posing questions which leave the known and the unknown on different sides. An example of the result of this treatment is his criticism (i., chap. 3) of Grote's "more or less detailed account of events in Greece before the Dorian migration, on the authority of the hero-myths and certain later traditions, to which a scientific value is ascribed." Starting with the preliminary question, "Is this method justifiable?" Holm shows that in the absence of written records, oral tradition must misstate facts, and that this misstatement must increase with time. Homer he places not much before 800 B. C., and regards it as questionable whether these poems "really contain the traditions and recollections of the past which we have to consider as the basis of earliest Greek history." So with ceremonial traditions:

"The light thrown upon the migrations of Greek races by the method of statistics and analysis of forms of worship has a larger amount of subjectivity than is desirable in history. But in truth every history is subjective which has any life in it and is not a mere collection of names; and the history of remote ages is the most subjective of all. The reader even demands subjectivity because he demands life. But he will also feel grateful to those who say: this little do we know, beyond it lies the region of possibility."

Professor Holm recognizes in Herodotus

"A consummate artist, who took such pains to describe the East accurately that his contemporaries might know what it was like; it never entered his head to describe the Greeks in the same fashion, for they of course were acquainted with their own ways. In Herodotus Greek life is indirectly revealed to the reader by means of the contrast it presents to the East" (ii., 287).

He opposes the unfavorable view of Thucydides held by such scholars as Christ and Müller-Strübing, and concludes that "on the whole, the old view that Thucydides is a truthful

writer is not in the least shaken" (ii., 325). He finds in Xenophon's *Hellenica* "no trace of bias against the democracy" (ii., 508), though on page 534 he characterizes the concluding words of Book II., as "the more honorable a testimony to the Athenian democrats the farther removed the writer himself is from the democratic standpoint."

In his lofty estimate of Alexander (whom he calls "a Greek in the fullest sense of the word"), and his worst-possible view of Demosthenes, Professor Holm inevitably reminds us of the Cæsar and Cicero of Mommsen's great History; though Holm's condemnation of Demosthenes lacks that *unhistorische Geistesart* with which Mommsen's treatment of Cicero has been justly reproached.

In contrast to the prominence usually assigned to the racial characteristics of the Dorians and Ionians, Holm offers an ingenious suggestion (ii., 456 ff.), which is, that "at least six different intellectual tendencies, which had been long in preparation, may be discerned among the Greeks of the three last decades of the fifth century: some of them just come in contact with one another, others are blended, and each proceeds from a distinct geographical centre." These are (we can only enumerate them here) the old Ionic culture, the Æolic, the Thracian, the Italian, the Sicilian, and the Attic.

"The first of these is marked by a spirit of curious inquiry; the second possesses depths of thought and feeling; the third is scientific; the fourth touches the extremes of self-indulgence and self-renunciation; the fifth is acute and satirical. Athens assimilated something from each of them, but least of all from that of Lower Italy."

Touches of a grim humor are not wanting; as, for instance (referring to Philip's succession):

"It is true that Perdicas' son, Amyntas, ought really to have taken over the government; but Philip was powerful, and his rival still a child, and in families of this kind they were never so very particular about such matters. It was a great deal that Philip did not put his nephew to death. The omission was corrected by his son Alexander after his accession to the throne."

Here is an allusion (iii., 179) which might better have been omitted:

"The meetings of the [Athenian] Assembly were by no means so disorderly as to invite comparison with the sittings of certain modern Chambers of Deputies."

The elaborate bibliographical notes at the end of each chapter are a striking evidence of the wide learning and controversial powers of the author, and form an apparatus which doubles the immediate usefulness of the book to all students of Greek history.

JOSIAH RENICK SMITH.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF A FAMOUS
MUSICIAN.*

"The Early Correspondence of Hans von Bülow" is a selection and translation, made by Constance Bache, from an edition which the musician's widow, Marie von Bülow, brought out something over a year ago in Germany. To be precise, the present edition contains one hundred and twenty letters, or just half the number in the German edition; and of these, one hundred and four are by Bülow himself, while the remaining sixteen are from the pens of his father and mother, and the musicians Liszt, Wagner, and Berlioz. The translator urges that this selection was approved by Marie von Bülow; that the letters omitted, "whilst interesting to Bülow's fellow-countrymen, would hardly appeal to the general English reader," and that "at the same time nothing has been omitted that is of vital interest or importance in enabling us to understand the sequence of events which moulded Bülow's youthful life and decided his career." But these numerous omissions limit the usefulness of the book, since the careful student will still be obliged to consult the complete German edition, and since even the general reader in many cases prefers to make his own selection. Otherwise the book is well planned, and even in this incomplete form it constitutes an invaluable autobiography of Bülow down to the beginning of his twenty-sixth year, when he had begun his remarkable career as a virtuoso.

In reading this selection, then, one may start with the presumption that one is reading Bülow at his best, and it may not be denied that this best is exceedingly good. The letters seem to have been written straight off on the spur of the moment, and are therefore entirely free from the faults usually found in letters written with the thought of publication in mind. For once, one is freed from the nightmare of nineteenth century letter-writing; there was no impatient publisher standing behind Bülow and darkening his page. It is true that Bülow sometimes sacrificed form to spontaneity, but of this he himself was fully conscious. He said:

"Amongst other things, I have the bad habit of hopping about from one thing to another in my letters; and because my pen cannot catch up my thoughts, in which there is occasionally a dearth, owing to a musical idea coming into my head between-times, I make the most

extraordinary leaps in all directions in what I write. It is all very well for me to determine to write a proper letter; in the most favourable case it only results in a larger and more careless note. I can't fix my mind on a continuous chain of thought, and wander about in a sort of anarchical way, from innate propensity."

But this is just the sort of carelessness one likes to find in a letter, because then the play of thought is as free as it is in conversation. And a letter is, after all, only a little talk set down on paper. Thus the varied play of the emotions reveals with extraordinary clearness Bülow's interesting personality. His thought is always in a glow, and he himself is always in extremes. "At one time tremendously courageous," he writes, "at another endlessly apathetic and dejected." But although the depths which he sounds sometimes seem dark with despair, there is always a ray of humor to light up the gloom of his surroundings. The ray is often a "dull, imprisoned" one, and the humor is often of the Jacques order; but their presence is undeniable. Then at the least change of circumstance he rises to where all is light, showing that by nature he was cheerful and enthusiastic. At such times his letters are not infrequently filled with noble and lofty sentiments.

But no matter what be the mood of the moment, there is everywhere traceable in Bülow's letters an absolute allegiance to art. It was this devotion to art which made him flee from his father's home at Otlishausen and undertake that journey to Wagner at Zurich, in order to test whether he had "the energy to do that piece on foot in the most awful weather, amid ceaseless rain and storm," and later on write these resolute words to his father:

"I have become a man by my own energetic act. I have a conscience and a conviction, upon which I consistently act, and I think these ought to be respected by everyone. I am a musician, and intend to remain one."

The flight from Otlishausen may be called the turning-point in his career, for by this action he cast off the fetters of a profession which was in every way distasteful to him, and chose one for which he was in every way fitted, beginning at the same time a friendship that was as lasting as it was beneficial in his subsequent career as a musician.

That the friendship thus begun between Wagner and Bülow was mutual, and that the former regarded his youthful follower with sincere love and respect, may be seen from the candid and plain-spoken letter sent to Bülow's mother for the purpose of reconciling her to her son's choice of a profession. On the other hand, everyone knows of Bülow's devotion to

*THE EARLY CORRESPONDENCE OF HANS VON BÜLOW. Edited by his Widow. Selected and translated into English by Constance Bache. With two portraits. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

the master of Baireuth, that most abused and least understood of musicians. His letters are filled with warm expressions of love for the man and admiration for the musician. His early success as a conductor, for which he even then showed an undeniable talent, was directly due to Wagner's instruction. But another phase of Wagner's potent influence soon began to appear. As early as January, 1851, Bülow wrote to his sister of his great respect for Wagner.

"I do not know if you can understand it, but it is through this respect, which necessitates also an understanding of his works, that I really came to my right self. I have become more and more conscious that this esteem, this understanding, is the best germ in me, — the one by means of which, if properly fostered by me, I shall become a man who fills a distinct place in the world, and in humanity."

Here, then, was the birth of the idea by whose expression Bülow meant to show his fellow-men that he had a distinct mission to fulfil, to which he devoted the best powers of his mind and the best years of his life, thus drawing down upon himself much of the abuse that had been heaped upon Wagner.

Bülow, however, was not the first to enter the lists in defence of Wagner's work, for the great Liszt had preceded him. And perhaps the friendship between Liszt and Bülow was even more intimate than that between Wagner and Bülow, though it was not of so rapid a growth. That it was a real friendship, in spite of differences in age and attainment, is proven by the many incidents of their companionship which these letters record. During his stay at Weimar, Bülow gave himself over completely to Liszt's direction, and allowed himself to be "be-Weimared," as he expressed it. Indeed, so inseparable were the two that a caricature of the time represented Liszt as Don Quixote and Bülow as Sancho Panza. It would be impossible to overestimate the influence which Liszt as a musician exerted on Bülow, because he did for him as a pianist even more than Wagner had done for him as a conductor. Liszt's plan was to have Bülow remain at Weimar for one year and prepare an extensive *répertoire* for his concert tours, since his immediate career was to depend on his executive talent. He was also to learn to write for the piano. What Bülow saw and imitated in Liszt's method is suggested in a letter to his father in May, 1852.

"The great mastership of Liszt — apart from his individual appearance and personality — rests principally on his marvellously expansive and manifold power of expressing outwardly what he feels inwardly; not merely in the perception and grasp of a musical work, but in the way he can reproduce it outwardly, the extra-

ordinarily faithful embodiment of the spiritual. Nothing is further from him than calculated effects; his genius as an artist consists chiefly in his certainty of the effect he gives so brilliantly at every performance. This point in Liszt seems to me the most worthy because the most possible of imitation, and I have tried for some time, and not without result, to copy him somewhat in this."

And at the end of his stay at Weimar, which had been considerably prolonged, Bülow had so caught the spirit of Liszt's methods of execution that Liszt wrote of him: "*Je le reconnais comme mon successeur légitime, comme mon héritier de par la grâce de Dieu et de son talent.*"

But even such unqualified praise as this was not sufficient to bring at once to the young musician the success which Liszt had predicted and which he certainly deserved. His early concerts were rather costly experiments from a financial standpoint, and nearly all of them left him extremely depressed in both spirit and purse. But while the letters of the time are filled with expressions of bitter discontent, he never quite forgot the humor of his situation. What time he could he spent in reading Balzac — in order, as he says, "to take the bitter edge off irony, and to settle all its elements of fermentation down into a non-effervescent humour." Finally, however, criticism changed to enthusiasm; and one of his well-earned rewards was an appointment, early in 1855, as principle teacher of pianoforte at Stern and Marx's Conservatorium in Berlin.

Shortly after this event the correspondence comes to a close. While the story told is a short one, the years which it covers are in some respects the most important, as they are without doubt the most interesting, of Bülow's life. It was during this period that his character was formed, and to a considerable extent developed; and in his early correspondence, therefore, one may see foreshadowed many of the eccentricities that characterized the later life of a man whom many chose to receive with contempt and derision.

TULEY FRANCIS HUNTINGTON.

PROF. MICHAEL BERNAYS, formerly of Munich, and one of the greatest interpreters of German classical poetry, died in Karlsruhe on the 25th of February. He was a scholar of fine literary sensitiveness, and was endowed with remarkable histrionic gifts and with a memory little short of marvellous. Because of this phenomenal memory, Bernay's knowledge of facts was astounding, and he was a veritable encyclopedia of knowledge on universal literature. The weight of this erudition seemed to be a burden upon his productive powers, and he seemed ever to be absorbing rather than creating. He has, however, given to the world several works of considerable literary value and importance.

CENTRED ON BIBLE STUDY.*

The market is overloaded with stock for the Bible student; and the products are easily assortable into several classes. To a general class belongs the somewhat miscellaneous work entitled "The Bible as Literature." Professor Moulton's popularity as a lecturer, and his new series "The Modern Reader's Bible," have begun to reveal to some people the fact that the Bible is not simply a religious book, but that it is full of masterpieces of literature. The fact that it has been hedged in by reverence has been by some enthusiastic though narrow religionists sufficient ground for excluding it from the common field of literature. This symposium — for such it is — on different themes, books, and sections of the Bible, is a direct campaign against such a "hands-off" spirit. It purports to discuss the Bible as literature pure and simple. Professor Moulton leads off with a keen and discriminative article on the title of the book. Nineteen chapters by eighteen authors make up the body of the book; and the closing article, on "the influence of biblical upon modern English literature," is by Professor A. S. Cook of Yale. The discussions, by some of the leading professors and Bible scholars of America, touch several degrees of worth, some even running quite wide of the general purpose of the book, and possessing little real value. On the Old Testament, two treatments, "The Book of Job as Literature," by Professor Gennung of Amherst College, and "The Love-song of the Bible," by Dr. W. E. Griffis, are masterly condensations of what could be said of the literary beauty and value of the respective books. Of the six articles on the New Testament, special attention may be called to that on "the epistles of Paul as literature" by Professor George B. Stevens of Yale

*THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE. By Professor Richard G. Moulton, Ph.D., the Rev. John P. Peters, D.D., the Rev. A. B. Bruce, D.D., and others. With an Introduction by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A NARROW AX IN BIBLICAL CRITICISM. By the Rev. Charles Caverno, A.M., LL.D. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co.

BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS: Being an Appendix to the Oxford Bible for Teachers. New York: Henry Frowde.

THE ILLUSTRATED BIBLE TREASURY, and a new Concordance to the Authorized and Revised Versions, combined with a subject-index and pronouncing dictionary of Scripture proper-names; with upwards of 350 illustrations and a new indexed Bible atlas. Edited by William Wright, D.D. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

A HISTORY OF THE HEBREW PEOPLE; from the Division of the Kingdom to the Fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. By Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Biblical Literature and History in Brown University. Volume II., with Maps and Chart. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

University. Though this is becoming a fashionable method of making books, we greatly doubt its real value to the thoughtful public.

It is distinctly appetizing to find a writer who leaves the beaten paths of theory and practice in the making of books on special themes. Dr. Caverno has indeed a very "narrow ax," and it cuts deep into the vitals of biblical criticism. The microscopic nicety and the theoretic presumptions of many modern biblical critics are cuffed about by a man who takes large and comprehensive views of literature and interpretation. It is evident that the author has not kept posted on the latest literature on the topics touched; but this works no ill for his methods of interpretation. They are generally sound to the core, laid on broad principles, and carried out on common-sense plans. Facts not theories, literary not hypothetical principles, must underlie all criticism which anticipates reaching the truth. This is a keen, spicy, original book, with some degree of usefulness ahead of it.

The aids to Teacher's Bibles, which formerly could easily be bound in the same covers with the Bible, have so increased in bulk as to demand their own covers. "Bible Illustrations" is a handy volume, made up entirely of 124 plates with descriptive text. These plates are largely new, and are each full-page. They give us beautiful facsimiles and reproductions from photographs of famous Bible manuscripts of the Old Testament and the New, of all the important versions in which it has been handed down to us. Then sample pages of early English versions are of peculiar interest to every student of the Bible. The religion of the Egyptians is illustrated by several pages of cuts from the land of the Nile. Egyptian life and customs are also quite tastefully pictured. The great civilizations of Assyria and Babylonia contribute portraits of some of the kings whose shocks of battle shook Israel and her land. Roman emperors also stare at us from some of the later plates. The whole volume is commendable in form, substance, and method of presentation.

The new "Illustrated Bible Treasury" reaches the acme in the field of Bible students' helps. Dr. Wright had the assistance of twenty-eight British and nine American scholars, many of them eminent specialists in the particular themes upon which they wrote. Among these we may mention Professors A. B. Davidson, Marcus Dods, J. Rendel Harris, W. M. Ramsay, and J. F. McCurdy, Dr. Ed. Naville, Dr. A. H. Sayce, Dr. George Adam Smith, Canon Tristram, and Dr. B. B. Warfield. The cata-

logue of themes treated and the compactness and lucidity of the articles are a delight to the reader. The wealth of illustrations of the best sort—not old worn-out cuts—adds greatly to the beauty and completeness of the articles. The natural-history sections are especially fine in matter and make-up. The Concordance is the most complete yet produced, being adapted both to the Authorized and to the Revised Versions, and containing also proper names. We also find incorporated in it several themes which, in other helps, are found merely in separate sections under the dry uninteresting form of tables. Some of these are Messianic Prophecy, Parables in the Old Testament, Quotations in the New Testament for the Old. This feature simplifies the Bible student's task. The full dozen of new up-to-date maps, fully colored and indexed, are superb. The entire book, printed on thin paper, so that it is less than one inch thick, is elegantly bound in leather, with red under gold edges, and is nearest the ideal Bible student's manual of any publication in its field.

The histories of Israel are legion, and he is a rare man indeed who thinks that he can improve upon his predecessors. The second volume of Dr. Kent's "History of the Hebrew People" is a small book printed in large type, severely condensed and rigorously modern in views and treatment. Its *raison d'être* seems to be its use of the latest utterances of specialists on the vital points and periods of Israel's history and literature. The author is quite free to state without qualification results which can be said to be as yet mere theories (cf. for example sections 23, 24 latter part, 164, 167, 168, 171, 188). He is in full sympathy with such writers as Driver and his school. The blocking-out of the material seems to be fittingly done; and the separate-section method of discussion gives a kind of continuity to the story. While the work has marks of value, it is open to criticism at one essential point. It is apparently intended for the beginning student's use; but for such it is too condensed. It must be supplemented by larger and more complete works. It should contain references to such, in some accessible place. Again, it is not what scholars, to whom all of its facts are familiar, need. Its material yields no new facts. But the one class to which it may be of value is that of the Bible student reasonably familiar with the Old Testament, who desires to ascertain the standing ground of the modern advance school of criticism as touching the history of the Hebrew people.

IRA M. PRICE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Life and letters
of a distinguished
American educator.*

The two handsome volumes containing the "Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers," edited by his wife and published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., present two distinct claims upon our interest. First, it brings us into sympathetic communion with a remarkable group of brothers, who, about the middle of this century, occupied an important position as teachers and scientists. The four sons of Patrick Kerr Rogers, a professor in William and Mary's College in Virginia, all graduates thereof, were long notable in educational circles as the Rogers brothers. James was professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; Henry acquired fame as conductor of the geological survey of Pennsylvania, and was afterwards professor of natural history at Glasgow; Robert succeeded James in the chair of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and held a similar place in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia; while William Barton is the central figure in this portrayal. He was born in Philadelphia in 1804; succeeded his father as professor of natural philosophy in William and Mary's College in 1828; was appointed to the conduct of the geological survey of Virginia in 1835; and in the same year was transferred to the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Virginia. This position he resigned in 1853, removing to Boston, where his brother Henry was already lecturing. This closed the first period of his professional career, in which his reputation as an investigator and an instructor had been fully established. Were the records here closed, and the estimate of his character, ability, and success made up, his place would have been found in the first class of American physicists. But—and here arises the second and largest claim upon our interest—his removal to Boston was the entrance upon a new phase of labor whose results quite eclipse his preceding achievements. From now on, his memoir is an account of the inception, the development, and the early success of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As early as 1846, the brothers William and Henry sketched a plan of a school of technology, to be located in Boston; but the conditions were not then favorable, and the scheme lay in abeyance until 1859. By this time the State had filled the basin of shallow water near Boston known as the Back Bay, and Governor Banks had intimated in his annual message that the opportunity was favorable for some important educational enterprise to be benefited by the proceeds. In the sequel, several scientific associations were made beneficiaries; but doubtless the most notable result was the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which it may be said that, while its plan was largely original, its nearest prototype was the famous *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*, in Paris. The organization was made with wise deliberation, in which the broad views entertained by Professor Rogers were ever directive, and at no time met any

serious opposition. In February, 1865, the first class was assembled in temporary quarters; in November of the same year, Dr. Rogers was formally made president; and in 1866 a commodious and costly building was occupied. In 1868 he retired from the presidency because of ill health; he returned temporarily at the resignation of Doctor Runkle, in 1878, pending the election of a successor, who was found in 1881 in the person of General Francis A. Walker. On Tuesday, May 30, 1882, while Dr. Rogers was speaking at the graduating exercises of the Institute, he wavered for an instant, then fell to the platform, dead. As to time, place, and circumstance, he could not have wished a more fitting departure. In the foundation of the Institute by President Rogers, three fundamental principles were never lost sight of: First, it should not be affiliated with any other institution; second, its instruction should be adapted not to boys but men; third, its equipments should be of the fittest and its teachers of the largest calibre. In its development the Institute has been fortunate in securing adequate funds as needed, without being hampered by the name or the fancies of any person. As a result it has secured the commanding position it now enjoys, without a peer in this country or a superior in any.

*The United States
and the Nicaragua
Canal project.*

In "The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine" (Putnam), Professor Keasbey, of Bryn Mawr College, describes the plans for crossing the narrow but elevated ridge which unites the two Americas, and shows the tangled web of diplomacy woven about the claims of the United States regarding an enterprise of such momentous import. Ever since Balboa's astonished gaze descried from an isthmian cordillera the sheen of the southern sea, explorers and engineers have dreamed of finding some depression through which the barrier could be passed, so that Pacific ports could be reached more directly than by the long circuit of the southern cape. By as many as eight different routes, supposed to be feasible by canal or railway, and by more than twenty variants, solutions of the problem have been proposed, among which only the Panama railway has been completed. The wish has been to find transit for fully-laden ocean steamships, and the hope was for such transit at the sea level, as in the Suez Canal. Of all the various schemes, but two have survived for present discussion. One, the Panama Canal, was to have been finished by now, after the removal of 176 millions of cubic yards of material, at a cost of 120 millions of dollars. After six years of labor, two-fifths of the work was done at a cost of 262 millions of dollars, of which it has been said "one third was used legitimately, one third was squandered, and one third was stolen," followed by a ruin of reputations without a parallel in modern times. But the Panama scheme has not been abandoned. For the open tide-water channel, first proposed, it now substitutes at the summit a high level to be reached by locks. It is estimated to require an added ex-

penditure of 200 millions of dollars. The Nicaragua plan proposes to utilize the lake of that name, the level of whose waters is 110 feet above that of the oceans, and is to be reached by four locks on each side. About eighteen miles of canal are to be constructed upon the Pacific side, and thirty-one miles on the Atlantic side. The total distance, including lake navigation, is 174 miles. The estimated cost is 133 millions of dollars. In view of the sums used in the grand enterprises which the United States has already brought to successful issue, this amount, though large, is not prohibitory. The chief obstacle to immediate progress in this well-perfected scheme seems to be the involved diplomacy which invests the attempt, hardly yet to be deemed successful, to bring the enterprise under the protection of the United States behind the ægis of the Monroe Doctrine. The history of this controversy, as outlined by Professor Keasbey too fully to be briefly epitomized, shows how often the Monroe Doctrine has been put forward, and how often it has been permitted silently to retire under the pressure of shrewd diplomacy or vigorous protest, leaving it now doubtful whether concessions, weakly or ignorantly made, have not committed the nation beyond the opportunity of honorable retraction. Professor Keasbey's volume is timely, and indicates thorough and conscientious investigation.

*Semi-journalistic
literary studies.*

The first four of Mr. Joseph Jacobs's "Literary Studies" (Scribner) appeared in an earlier volume, while all of them were originally published in either "The Athenæum" or "The Academy," being in the nature of obituaries "written within the two or three days that elapsed between the death of their subjects and the appearance of the ensuing issue" of the paper to which they were contributed. The longest and best of the studies is the first, which is an appreciative review of George Eliot's works. That the author of "Daniel Deronda" and "The Spanish Gypsy" should have appealed with peculiar power to the writer of "An Inquiry into the Sources of the History of the Jews in Spain" is not difficult to understand. Essays on Matthew Arnold, Browning, and Newman make up the remainder of the first edition of this little book, and are already familiar to many readers. The last three chapters are new, in book form, and are devoted to Tennyson, R. L. Stevenson, and Sir John Seeley. Tennyson's supremacy in lyric poetry and his limitations in epic and dramatic composition — limitations arising chiefly from his secluded mode of life and the aristocratic reserve of his nature — are clearly set forth; but the writer is unduly severe in his criticism of the "Idylls of the King." This epic, which Mr. Stedman has called "Tennyson's master-work . . . suffused with the Tennysonian glamour of golden mist," Mr. Jacobs regards as little better than a failure, and claims that for epic poetry Tennyson's powers, "great as they were, were inadequate. He was not an epic poet." His strictures upon the

dramas will meet with less dissent than will his treatment of the "Idylls" and what he calls their "somewhat namby-pamby chivalry." The essay has some keen analysis, and explains well the reasons of Tennyson's being both the people's and the poets' poet. The article on Stevenson is only eleven pages long, but is good. That it is highly eulogistic, goes without saying; for who that has written about Stevenson has not written in his praise? Mr. Jacobs's strong preference for what he calls the novelists of out-of-door life to the other school of "Howells and James young men," is very apparent. Yet we may question whether the verdict of coming decades and centuries will agree with this critic in placing "Dr. Jekyll" beside the "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Gulliver's Travels," "as one of the three great allegories in English." Mr. Jacobs's volume is an attractive one, and is worthy of a place perhaps beside Mr. Lang's "Essays in Little" and Mr. Hutton's, Mr. Henley's, and Mr. Woodberry's literary studies.

More memoirs
of the time of
the Commune.

The recently published "Memoirs of Mgr. de Salamon," an historical document that has awakened the liveliest interest in France, now appears in an English version (Little, Brown, & Co.). The author of the Memoirs was a clerical counsellor in the Paris Parliament, a position which he owed to his appointment by Pius VI. as Internuncio at Paris in 1790; and his narrative extends from that date to 1801. The Memoir is divided into three parts. The first part treats of the narrator's imprisonment at the Abbaye during the September massacres, and of his narrow escape from the butchery of which he was an eyewitness. No similar narrative of these events that we know of exceeds that of the Abbé in realistic force and unmistakable literal truth of detail. The second portion deals with the Chambre des Vacations, of which the Abbé de Salamon was a member, and before which suits were brought in the interval created by the suppression of the Parlements. During this period the author was proscribed by Robespierre's satellites, and the chapters he devotes to his pursuit and escape afford a vivid impression of the conditions under the Terror. Portion three relates to events under the Directory,—Mgr. de Salamon's correspondence with the Pope leading to his arrest, trial, and final acquittal. The Abbé's recital is tellingly simple and naively circumstantial, manifestly exact as to fact, but colored, of course, as to estimates of men and events with the writer's personal and official prejudices. He adds his mite to the now pretty conclusive mass of evidence that the September massacres were the work, planned, paid, and systematically carried out, of the Commune. On leaving the prison, after the butchery was finished, the Abbé saw through a window a member of that body, in his tricolor scarf, with some bags of money beside him, engaged in paying the assassins. "The wages of those who had 'worked well,' that is to say, 'massacred well,' was from thirty to thirty-five francs. A certain number had to be content with

less. There was one who obtained only six francs. His labor had been considered very insufficient. It was a horrible spectacle to see those wretches arguing which of them had done the most butchery. . . . I saw also a woman, who must have been whelped in hell, insult a corpse. She was astride of it, and shouted, 'Look how fat this dog of a *calotin* was!' " One regrets that Rousseau did not live to see his precious "sovereign" exercising its prerogative and demonstrating its "virtues." The book is furnished with a rather profuse editorial apparatus of notes, introduction, appended documents, etc., and there is a frontispiece portrait of the author.

European
prehistoric
archæology.

A general work upon European prehistoric archæology, which shall tell simply and well, not only what was well told a dozen years ago, but also the discoveries of recent years, is a desideratum. Such a book must, of course, be abundantly and well illustrated. We can hardly say of Mr. H. N. Hutchinson's "Prehistoric Man and Beast" (Appleton) that it meets the need described. It is fairly interesting, but contains little that is new, even in British archæology, and that little is badly told. After presenting the already pretty well known facts regarding paleolithic man—of the gravels and of the caverns—the author wastes sixty pages in a tirade against extreme ideas in glacial geology, which have not needed to be combated for a decade of years. The author is careless and repetitive. Thus, he twice touchingly refers in identical terms to "Prof. T. McKenny Hughes, from whom we learned much at Cambridge"; again, he three times (pp. 17, 46, 138) suggests that some biblical chronology claims that the world is 4000 years old—a very strange idea. The author's statements are often discordant, as—(p. 97) "Professor James Geikie in his 'Great Ice Age' (1894) gives a coloured map showing its huge dimensions according to his theory"; (p. 86) "Professor James Geikie has now (1889) abandoned his theory." In his list of works of reference, Mr. Hutchinson omits de Mortillet's, *Le Préhistorique*, perhaps the most important popular work upon his subject; other nearly as bad omissions might be named. There are ten full-page plates in the book before us, intended to reconstruct the life of prehistoric men, which, were they not saddening, would be amusing. The author's attitude toward the illustrations may be shown by two quotations. His frontispiece represents a "happy family" composed of a sabre-tooth tiger, a cave-bear, and hyenas, advancing to attack a cave-dwelling family. Mr. Hutchinson admits the incongruity of such a combination of forces, but naively remarks: "It makes a more interesting picture, and scientific accuracy may in some cases be pushed too far. Artistic effect has also to be considered." Again, in mentioning the picture representing the building of Stonehenge, he congratulates himself upon a new hint as to method of moving the great stones supplied by Mr. Read in these words: "We are greatly obliged for this excellent suggestion, es-

pecially as a long embankment" (demanded by the other suggested method of work) "would spoil the composition of the picture." With entirely kindly feeling toward the author, we cannot say that Mr. Hutchinson's book is a valuable contribution to its field.

*Lord Leighton
and his addresses.*

The publication of Lord Leighton's "Royal Academy Addresses" (Longmans) will not alter the general estimate of his character. They were delivered biennially as President of the Royal Academy, during the last twenty years; and although a comparatively small number ever heard or read them, yet their general character trickled out, as it were, into the wider constituency that knew or admired Lord Leighton. The president of an academy holds a singularly difficult position. By the very nature of the case, he can hardly be other than conservative: and conservatism in art has more attraction for prigs and sycophants and weaklings than for such as really need it. It is also difficult to avoid the temptation to become merely ornamental: and artists, although they love beauty, are apt to decry the most exquisite figure-heads if found in their own profession. Lord Leighton was somewhat conservative, and singularly ornamental: he was by nature a P.R.A. In life, therefore, he was peculiarly open to the shafts of satire; nor will this volume in any respect serve as a buckler. Lord Leighton's addresses have called forth much unkind criticism; they have been called *rigmarole*, *opulent disquisitions*, and what not, — and certainly, as one now reads them over, they offer a certain reason for such terms. But such abuse shows one side only. Lord Leighton was not a creative power, a moulding force, an artistic influence: admit so much, and you are free to recognize what he was — namely, a man of broad culture and learning, of remarkable gifts in many lines, and of many accomplishments, even a man of devotion to artistic ideals, and if not great as an artist, certainly great as a connoisseur and a lover of art. His addresses will be compared with those of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the comparison is of interest. Sir Joshua discussed general ideas, and what he said may still be read with profit. Lord Leighton deals chiefly with the history of art, — and wisely, for he was as learned as he was brilliant. His work certainly lacks some things that we should value, but it has at least that quality which comes from the assured handling of a great and inspiring subject.

*Darmesteter's
"English Studies."*

A volume of "English Studies" by the late James Darmesteter, translated into English by his devoted widow (who signs herself "Mary James Darmesteter" for her French public, but whom English poetry knows as Miss Mary Robinson), has recently been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The volume is a delightful one for a number of reasons. First, because it gives us a portrait of the author; second, because the prefatory pages contributed by Madame

Darmesteter contain one of the most delicate and charming characterizations that we have ever read; third, because Darmesteter never wrote anything that was not interesting. Having said thus much in praise of the volume, it is permissible to add that these "English Studies" are among the slighter things of the author's literary output, and that, charming as they are, one can get from them no adequate idea of Darmesteter's scholarship or of his powers as a thinker. The "Studies" deal with such themes as "Joan of Arc in England," "The French Revolution and Wordsworth," George Eliot, Mary Robinson, and Irish poetry. Three oriental studies are appended, one of them being a somewhat lengthy paper on "Calcutta." It need hardly be added that the translator has done about all that art can do to preserve the aroma of Darmesteter's style. But we cannot quite forgive her for her frequent use of the affectations "'t was" and "'t is."

*An eminent
Colonial
blue-stocking.*

Miss Alice Brown's "Mercy Warren," forming the fourth volume in the "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" series (Scribner), is a readable and instructive sketch of a noted blue-stocking of the period. Mercy Warren, by her maiden name Mercy Otis, was the sister of James Otis, the wife of James Warren of Plymouth (a sound patriot, of the excellent stock of the "Mayflower" Warrens), and the friend and correspondent of John Adams and other notabilities of the day. Mrs. Warren was a rather voluminous writer, prolix, stilted, and pedantic. Her *magnum opus* was, of course, her "History of the Revolution." Her pen occasionally stooped to humor, and she was the author of an acting farce entitled "The Group." Of the deadly properties of Mrs. Warren's lighter vein we get an inkling in a letter of hers "playfully" hinting that certain overdue letters may have been lost at sea: "But if most of them as is probable are Devoted to the Oozy Nymphs who attend the Watry God below it may serve as an Interlude amidst the variety of political packages consigned to their perusal in these Days of danger and uncertainty." Of Mrs. Warren's literary ventures the present author gives an interesting account that forms a very suggestive episode in the annals of early American literature. Miss Brown's little book is pleasantly written and deftly put together, and forms perhaps the most solidly instructive volume thus far of the capital little series to which it belongs.

*Forms of
land-holding
in India.*

The common view among writers on social institutions is that the "joint-village" is the prevalent type throughout India, and that "land held in common" is the rule. Mr. Baden-Powell's book on "The Indian Village-Community" (Longmans) is a vast accumulation of facts regarding Indian villages, gathered from every source, and marshalled in such a way as to indicate that the joint-village with common holding of land (except where the latter is the result of

some special voluntary association) is only traceable among the superior tenures of the Hindu Aryans and the later tribes who settled in northern or upper India. The author claims that in the great majority of cases the so-called joint-village followed rather than preceded the village of separate holdings. He goes little into arguments or conclusions: to present the facts is his chief aim. After a brief statement regarding the Indian village and its forms in general, two chapters are devoted to the "Physiography of India" in its relations to land tenure, and to "Ethnographic Considerations." The remaining chapters discuss forms of land-holding in different parts of India. The author finds nine varieties of villages, each with some peculiarity in tenure.

BRIEFER MENTION.

The new "Cambridge" edition of "The Complete Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell," published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., leaves nothing to be desired. It is uniform with the other single-volume "Cambridge" editions of our chief American poets, and extends to nearly five hundred double-column pages. The portrait is a singularly attractive one, and Mr. Horace E. Scudder's "Biographical Sketch" is a model composition of its sort. The notes are Lowell's own, as found in the earlier editions, or as extracted from Mr. Norton's edition of Lowell's "Letters." The text comprises that contained in the four volumes of the "Riverside" edition, and in the thin volume of "Last Poems" edited by Mr. Norton.

Miss Agnes Godfrey Gay has compiled for American children a volume of "Chansons, Poésies, et Jeux Français" (Jenkins) that we take pleasure in commending, although we cannot pardon the error of judgment that has led to the suppression of mute syllables in the songs that are set to music. The book contains many singing games, besides such classical pieces as Adam's "Noël" and "La Marseillaise," and provides also a number of poems for children, ranging all the way from nonsense jingles to Hugo's "Dieu est toujours là."

Dr. Smith's "Smaller History of Greece" (Harper), which has been deservedly popular in American schools for over thirty years, is now republished in a revised edition, prepared by Mr. Carleton L. Brownson. There is no change in the fundamental plan of the work, although the text has been largely rewritten, and extended by about twenty per cent. There are new maps, plans, and pictures, and new chapters on the constitutional history, topography, and monuments of Athens. The full treatment of the two centuries following Chæronæa is a noteworthy feature of the work in its present form.

Professor Tarr of Cornell University has just published, through the Macmillan Co., an "Elementary Geology" which forms a worthy companion book to his earlier "Elementary Physical Geography," and which we take pleasure in recommending to school authorities as one of the very best texts to be had. Almost for the first time, we have here a book in which the stratigraphic branch of the subject is not given two or three times the attention that it relatively deserves. The book is beautifully made, and its illustrations are as fresh and attractive as any we have seen for many a day.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Maynard, Merrill, & Co. publish a selected volume of Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales" for use as a school text.

Mr. J. Fred Smith is the author of a new "School Geometry," inductive in plan, published by Messrs. Scott, Foresman & Co.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen has been engaged by the Redpath Lyceum Bureau for a series of lectures to be given in America next autumn.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher will conduct a school of library economy at Amherst this summer. The course will last six weeks beginning July 5.

An "Old English Grammar and Exercise Book," by Dr. C. A. Smith, is published by Messrs. Allyn & Bacon. It is a book of the most elementary sort, designed for beginners only.

"About Catherine de' Medici" is the latest volume of Balzac published in the Dent-Macmillan edition. Mrs. Bell is the translator, and Mr. Saintsbury writes the usual introduction.

According to the "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin, Ambassador Uhl, in his address upon the occasion of the Lowell birthday celebration, alluded to our poet as the successor of Longfellow and Thackeray at Harvard University.

Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. have just published volumes 3 and 4 of "The Life and Works of Robert Burns," edited by Robert Chambers and revised by Mr. William Wallace. The work is now complete in four volumes.

Mr. Henry Altemus, of Philadelphia, is the publisher of Mrs. Florence M. Kingsley's new book entitled "Paul, a Herald of the Cross," which bids fair to enjoy as great a popularity as her two previous books, "Titus" and "Stephen."

The Peter Paul Book Company, of Buffalo, will soon issue a volume of the collected poems of the Rev. Dominic Brennan, C.P., which have appeared in various publications under the pen-names of "D. O'Kelly Branden" and "Harlow Howe."

The American Library Association has planned an excursion to England this summer for the purpose of taking part in the international conference of librarians to be held in London July 13-16. The party will leave Boston June 26, and is due to return August 22.

Continental papers announce that the unveiling of the statue which Venosa (the ancient Venusia) in Apulia has erected to the memory of Horace will take place next September, on which occasion a grand popular festival will be held which is to extend over several days.

A "Catalogue of the Library of the Browning Society of Boston" has reached us, and its nearly fifty pages of entries testify to the zeal of that organization in collecting books, pictures, and magazine articles bearing upon the life of the poet, or rather of the poets, since Mrs. Browning shares the attention of the Society equally with her husband.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have completed arrangements with Dean Farrar for the publication in the United States and Canada of his forthcoming book, entitled "Men I Have Known." The volume will be made up of Dean Farrar's reminiscences of Browning, Tennyson, Arnold, Stanley, Darwin, Tyndal, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, and many other famous men of En-

gland and America. The work will be issued in handsome form, and will contain several portraits and facsimile letters.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. announce a new work by Mr. Edward Bellamy—the first that he has published since "Looking Backward." This new book, to be entitled "Equality," will present the same characters made familiar to us in the earlier work, and the time and scene of action will be the same. The volume will probably appear in the latter part of April, and publication will be simultaneous in all the important countries of the world.—The same house has now added Mr. Hamlin Garland to its list of authors, and will soon issue a new volume of his stories with the title "Wayside Courtships," besides new uniform editions of three of his best-known novels, "A Member of the Third House," "A Spoil of Office," and "Jason Edwards."

Upon the day when this issue of THE DIAL appears, the John Crerar Library of Chicago is opened to the public. It occupies rented quarters in the Marshall Field business building, in the heart of the city, and expects to remain in them from five to ten years, when the accumulated income from the endowment will provide a building without any impairment of the capital of two and a half millions. Natural, physical, and social science, with their applications, constitute the special field of this Library, and about fifteen thousand volumes are now ready for use. The number of periodicals already taken is eight hundred, and four hundred more will soon be added. By the end of 1898, it is expected that the shelves will contain forty thousand volumes. Mr. Clement W. Andrews, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the librarian, and is to be congratulated upon the work of organization and collection that he has accomplished.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin contributes an interesting article on "L'Amérique Universitaire" to the March number of "Cosmopolis," but perhaps the most striking thing about it is the evidence it offers of the difficulty that foreign observers find in understanding the real spirit of American institutions. The following is a shining example of the sort of thing to which we allude: "Princeton, which has just celebrated its hundred and fiftieth anniversary, has freed itself of everything that, in the presbyterianism of its creators, would no longer prove compatible with the age and might have retarded the progress of a modern university. But the University of Chicago, born the other day, is impregnated with the Baptist spirit, the money which supports it is Baptist money, and no one expects to hear enunciated in its lecture-rooms the principles of that broad and pure Christianity of which Senator Leland Stanford gave the formula when he laid the corner stone of Palo Alto." The suggestion that Chicago is more orthodox than Princeton is amusing, no less than the notion that the late Senator Stanford first provided an American university refuge for "broad and pure Christianity."

The dinner given to Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard by the Author's Club of New York, on the twenty-fifth of last month, was a noteworthy event, and brought together at the Hotel Savoy about as distinguished a body of men as are often assembled about a banquet table. Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman presided, and delivered the principal address of the evening. Many letters of regret were read, including European tributes from "Maarten Maartens," Mr. Austin Dobson, Dr. Conan Doyle, Dr. Richard Garnett, and Mr. Edmund Gosse. The latter wrote: "At the very moment at which you

sit down to dinner, the Omar Khayyam Club in London (of which I am the president) will be doing the same, and one of our pleasant duties will be to drink the health of Richard Henry Stoddard over our Persian cups." Mr. Stoddard's part in the exercises of the evening consisted in the reading of "A Curtain Call," written for the occasion, from which we make the following extract:

"A long, unbroken line is ours;
It has outlived whole lines of kings,
Seen mighty empires rise and fall,
And nations pass away like flowers—
Ruin and darkness cover all!
Nothing withstands the stress and strain,
The endless ebb and flow of things,
The rush of Time's resistless wings!
Nothing? One thing, and not in vain,
One thing remains: Letters remain!
Your art and mine, yours more than mine,
Good fellows of the lettered line,
To whom I owe this Curtain Call,
I thank you all, I greet you all.
Noblesse oblige! But while I may,
Another word, my last, may be:
When this life-play of mine is ended,
And the black curtain has descended,
Think kindly as you can of me,
And say, for you may truly say,
'This dead player, living, loved his part,
And made it noble as he could,
Not for his own poor personal good,
But for the glory of his art!'"

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

April, 1897.

Africa, Central, New Conditions in. E. J. Glave. *Century*.
Anglo-Saxon Expansion, Century of. G. B. Adams. *Atlantic*.
Animal Cannoneers and Sharpshooters. J. Weir, Jr. *Lip'cott*.
Ants as Guests of Plants. M. Heim. *Popular Science*.
Arbitration as Solution to Financial Problem. *Forum*.
Arithmetic in Rural and Village Schools. *Educational Rev.*
Art and Literature in Schools. W. T. Harris. *Ed. Review*.
Barnard, George Grey. William A. Coffin. *Century*.
Belgium. Cläre de Graffenried. *Harper*.
Bible Study, Recent Books on. I. M. Price. *Dial*.
Bird-Pictures. W. E. D. Scott. *Scribner*.
Bryant, William Cullen. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. *Atlantic*.
Buddhism, Mythology of. Paul Carus. *Monist*.
Bülow, Hans von, Letters of. T. F. Huntington. *Dial*.
Chinese Funerals. Beulah C. Gronlund. *Lippincott*.
College Honors. Lucy M. Salmon. *Educational Review*.
Crime, Language of. A. F. B. Crofton. *Popular Science*.
Decorative Art in the U. S. Will H. Low. *McClure*.
Diaz, President, of Mexico. C. F. Lummis. *Harper*.
Dramatic Critic, The. E. A. Dithmar. *Forum*.
Educational Forces in Community, Correlation of. *Ed. Rev.*
Emerson and Thoreau. F. B. Sanborn. *Forum*.
Evil, Poetic Personifications of. A. F. Agard. *Post-Lore*.
French Universities, The New. G. Compayre. *Ed. Review*.
Fur Seal, The. D. S. Jordan and G. A. Clark. *Forum*.
Game, Our, A Plea for. F. C. Mathews. *Lippincott*.
Georgetown, Old. John W. Palmer. *Century*.
Germany, Imperialization of. Thomas Davidson. *Forum*.
Goethe in Practical Politics. F. P. Stearns. *Lippincott*.
Grant, General, Tomb of. Horace Porter. *Century*.
Greece, Holm's History of. J. R. Smith. *Dial*.
Hamilton, Alexander. Henry Cabot Lodge. *McClure*.
Hegel To-Day. Rudolf Eucken. *Monist*.
Industrial Life, Modern, Reversions in. *Popular Science*.
Jerusalem, Holy Week in. R. W. Gilder. *Century*.
London Parks. C. D. Gibson. *Scribner*.
Mark Twain as an Interpreter of American Character. *Atlan*.
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 Nominating System, Our. E. L. Godkin. *Atlantic*.
 Oak-Dwellers, The. Charles D. Lanier. *Scribner*.
 Ocean Crossings. Lewis M. Iddings. *Scribner*.
 Odysseus and Trelawny. F. B. Sanborn. *Scribner*.
 Orchardson, William Quiller, R.A. Cosmos Monkhous. *Scrib*.
 Oyster Planting and Farming. C. D. Wilson. *Lippincott*.
 Paleontological Progress of Century. H. S. Williams. *Harper*.
 Philadelphia, Old, Glimpse of. Emily P. Weaver. *Lippincott*.
 Planet, Life on the. M. J. Janssen. *Popular Science*.
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 State Universities of Middle West. A. S. Draper. *Ed. Rev.*
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 Tomba, Some Opened. Dean Farrar. *Forum*.
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 Truth, Stability of. David S. Jordan. *Popular Science*.
 United States, The, and Cuba. Henri Rochefort. *Forum*.
 University Extension. Charles Zeublin. *Dial*.
 Washington and French Craze of '93. J. B. McMaster. *Harper*.
 Western Life, Dominant Forces in. F. J. Turner. *Atlantic*.
 Wild Things in Winter. J. H. Kennedy. *Harper*.
 Woman and Freedom in Whitman. H. A. Michael. *Poet-Lore*.
 Woman's Enfranchisement in New Zealand. H. Lusk. *Forum*.

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[The following list, containing 77 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

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 Through Unknown African Countries: The First Expedition from Somaliland to Lake Lamu. By A. Donaldson Smith, F.R.G.S. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 471. Edward Arnold. \$5.
 Letters from Constantinople. By Mrs. Max Müller. Illus. in photographure, 12mo, uncut, pp. 196. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.75.
 America and the Americans. From a French point of view. 12mo, uncut, pp. 293. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
 Literary Landmarks of Rome. By Laurence Hutton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 75. Harper & Bros. \$1.

HISTORY.

Domesday Book and Beyond: Three Essays in the Early History of England. By Frederic William Maitland, LL.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 327. Little, Brown, & Co. \$4.50 net.
 A History of China: Being the Historical Chapters from "The Middle Kingdom." By the late S. Wells Williams, LL.D., with a concluding chapter narrating recent events by Frederick Wells Williams. Illus., 8vo, pp. 474. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
 The Colonial Tavern: A Glimpse of New England Town Life in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By Edward Field. 8vo, pp. 296. Providence, R.I.: Preston & Rounds Co. \$2. net.

The Middle Period, 1817-1858. By John W. Burgess, Ph.D. With maps, 12mo, pp. 544. "American History Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.
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 An American Transport in the Crimean War. By John Codman; with Introduction by I. C. Ropes. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 198. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. 75 cts.
 The Early History of Wall Street, 1653-1789. By Oswald Garrison Villard, A.M. 8vo, uncut, pp. 41. "Half Moon Series." G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper, 5 cts.

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